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Ledvina et al.(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0234797 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 16, 2018**(54) **ENHANCED AUTOMOTIVE PASSIVE ENTRY****Publication Classification**(71) Applicant: **Apple Inc.**, Cupertino, CA (US)(51) **Int. Cl.**
H04W 4/02 (2006.01)**G07C 9/00** (2006.01)(72) Inventors: **Brent M. Ledvina**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Robert W. Brumley**, Menlo Park, CA (US); **Robert William Mayor**, Half Moon Bay, CA (US); **William J. Bencze**, Half Moon Bay, CA (US); **Alejandro J. Marquez**, Sunnyvale, CA (US); **Shang-Te Yang**, San Jose, CA (US); **Xu Chen**, San Jose, CA (US); **Mohit Narang**, San Jose, CA (US); **Indranil S. Sen**, Cupertino, CA (US)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H04W 4/023** (2013.01); **G07C 9/00119** (2013.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

Methods and devices are provided for allowing a mobile device (e.g., a key fob or a consumer electronic device, such as a mobile phone, watch, or other wearable device) to interact with a vehicle such that a location of the mobile device can be determined by the vehicle, thereby enabling certain functionality of the vehicle. A device may include both RF antenna(s) and magnetic antenna(s) for determining a location of a mobile device relative to the vehicle. Such a hybrid approach can provide various advantages. Existing magnetic coils on a mobile device (e.g., for charging or communication) may be re-used for distance measurements that are supplemented by the RF measurements. Any device antenna may provide measurements to a machine learning model that determines a region in which the mobile device resides, based on training measurements in the regions.

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